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By JOHN McELROY.

its necessary attendants and adjuncts,

Other Demands Upon the Road. least 125,000 men, besides a myriad animals, all ravenous devourers of Not only had the 125,000 men and rations and forage. Chattanooga had 35,000 animals gathered at Chatta-

must flow constantly and without in-terruption a great Mississippi River of bread, meat, oats, corn and hay. All this had to be brought from Louisville, nearly 400 miles away. Between Nash-ville, 151 miles away, and Chattanooga ran a single-track railroad, never of ville, 151 miles away, and Chattanooga ran a single-track railroad, never of the best and which had suffered immeasurably from destruction by the contending armies and the guerrillas. It ran a large portion of the way thru a very hilly country, with deep cuts, large fills and long, high bridges, all of which invited trouble to the working of the line and offered tempting opportunities to enemics. The first work of the line and oldered tempting oppor-tunities to enemics. The first work was to put a great force of men at work under the able superintendence of Col. Wright to put the roadbed between Nashville and Chattanooga in as good condition as possible to facilitate the rapid and uninterrupted movement of trains. This was followed by the erecculvert and tunnel. This protected them from dashes of the guerrillas. These block houses were something unique in the history of war, and were evolved, like many other valuable fea-tures of the science of warfare which were developed by the keenly active American soldiers, from the very necessity of the situation. The Army of the Cumberland was the only army in history that operated continuously along a line of rathroad, and had to depend wholly upon the read for its sup-plies. The construction of these protections for the bridges had been com-menced by Gen. Buell's Engineers, who had constructed stockades in the shape of a Greek Cross, with each bastion the size of a Sibley tent. Each bastion was therefore made a home for a squad, was therefore made a nome for a squad, with the Sibley tent for the roof. These did very well to resist infantry attacks, but a single piece of artiliery would convert them into a slaughter pen by dropping in a shell. Col. W. E. Merrill, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, improved upon these by designing a rectangular block house strong enough to resist light artillery, and the Michigan Engineers, under Col. Innes, did excellent work in erecting them. They were built up with heavy logs from below the surface of the logs from below the surface of the ground, and roofed with a layer of logs laid side by side and covered with earth. On top of this was a roof of shingles or boards when they could be procured. Above this roof rose the tower, which afforded an excellent look-out but was not strong enough to reout, but was not strong enough to re-sist artillery, and was vacated if the sist artillery, and was vacated if the attacking force had guns. Inside of the block house were the bunks and living rooms of the garrisons, with water tanks and cellars for supplies. These fortifications did magnificent service, and repeatedly beat off determined attacks of heavy forces. They were, in fact, the anchers of the army's safety, since they secured the maintenance of its cracker line. Many brilliant defenses by these little garrisons are on record, and one particularly, by

very amusing to see afterwards away down in Georgia cars and locomotives labeled Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Dela-ware & Lackawanna, Baltimore & Ohlo, ware & Lackawanna, Baltimore & Ohlo, and so on. He expressed some curlosity as to how the Northern railroads got their property back and accounted to the other roads for its use.

Mal.-Gen. George H. Thomas.

Gen. Sherman was particularly for-tunate in the licutenants who com-manded the three great divisions of his army. In the center, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, with an aggregate present for duty averaging over 50,000, was Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, an entirely fitting commander for a magnificent body of battle-seasoned veterans. The Army of the Cumdemonstrate how it could be taken, and Hood at last had to march 20 miles to get around it.

MIGHTY PREPARATIONS.

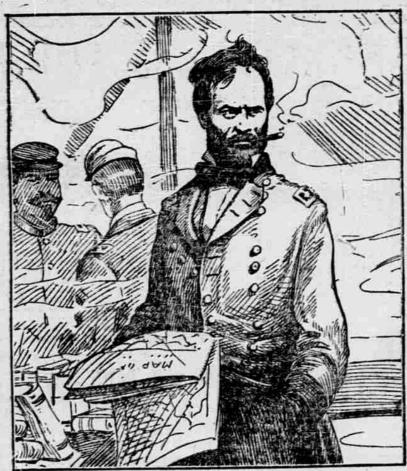
Sherman Strips His Army for Swift, Hard Work—Johnston Gathers His Army Behind the Granite Walls of Rocky Face Ridge.

The Question of Supplica.

Gen. Sherman's first and most intense thought was given to the all-tense thought was given to the all-tens berland could boast that it had never lost a battle. It had begun its career Thomas at once won the affections of the volunteers under him by his quiet the volunteers under him by his quiet unostentationsness and unflagging energy in pushing forward the work for which the men had enlisted. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and the Army of the Cumberland was noted for its disciplinarian. But no one ever heard of the clamor and shricks that came from clamor and shricks that came from dered. The Army of the Tennessee

had risen from a young Captain of Engineers at the beginning of the war to Major-General commanding the army by such daily demonstrations of his remarkable promotion accepted by the whole army as entirely deserved and appropriate. This was astonishing. In this position Gen. Joe Johnston stretched from tree to tree. Never be had been that of Gen. Mcas rapid as had been that of Gen. Mc-Pherson was attended with much jeal-

tion of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio operating near the railroad and the citizens of the country. The base of the Army of the Ohio was at Cinncinnati, and a railroad ran from that city to Nicholasville, 18 miles beyond Lexington. From there to Knoxville, Tenn., is 250 miles over great mountain ranges and country of extreme ruggedness, with great mountain torrents, all unbridged, and the worst possible roads. Therefore, a great feal of the supplies needed by that portion of the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee had to be sent up the and distributed from there. Not only had the daily wants of this great host of men and animals to be provided for, but a stock sufficient for 20 days had to be accumulated in order to provide against any of the very likely interrup-



SHERMAN IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

# All Physicians

Must prescribe some of the m-gredients that are contained in Hood's Barsaparilla for all trou-bles of the bleed; ston. th, kidneys and liver.

They include entraparilla, stillingia, yellow dool, gentan, wild cherry bark, mandrake, dandelion, juniper berries, pipsissewa, etc.

The combination and proportions are

the Cumberland was noted for its discipline. But no one ever heard of the clamor and shrieks that came from other armies in the process of making Regulars out of volunteers. Thomas and those under him made the raw recruits they received thoroly understand that organization, discipline, subsortial to their efficiency as soldiers and to secure the objects in view. When the men understood them they submitted to everything with the greatest alacrity, and went into drill and discipline with enthusiasm. Thomas was as a grand, well-rounded a soldier as as grand, well-rounded a soldier as ever appeared on the battlefield. No storm of battle could shake his composure, no cyclone of disaster check his resolute pugnacity or start his retreat until the victory was won. Wherever he led men they had the most unbounded faith that it was to success, and they would win before they quit. and they would win before they quit.

The confidence that he inspired in his men was the more remarkable, since it trains along, of having them impede if was devoid of any of the usual devices by which commanders encourage their movements, and had suffered the more range of the fire and had suffered the more range. There was note of the fire and had suffered the more range. was devoid of any of the usual devices by which commanders encourage their men. There was none of the fire and fury of Sheridan, the intense eagerness of Sherman, the theatrical showiness of Napoleon and Murat. In some paychologic way, however, he infused into everyone around him his own quiet, but resistless earnestness and unconstitution for win.

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Maj-Gen. James B. McPherson.

The splendid Army of the Tennessee, the army which had begun its career at Belmont and crowned it with the capture of 30,000 prisoners and the great stronghold of Vicksburg, was commanded by the brilliant young engineer, Maj-Gen. James B. McPherson, who had been part of the army since Donelson and Shiloh. Gen. McPherson, had risen from a young Captain of Engineers at the beginning of the war to

statement, and fixed upon blame for not having "pursued the fice-ing Yankees into Washington." Johnston towered head and shoulders above every other officer in the Confederacy except Lee and possibly Beauregard, Davis hated Besuregard more than he did Johnston, and for much the same reasons. Yet in the coming fateful struggle it was apparent even to Davis

second best General for that important field, and this could be no other than Gen. Braxton Bragg, who would have as liberally supplied with artillery as a chance now to pay off some old scores Sherman's. against Johnston by commanding and criticising him in the name of Jefferson Davis. Johnston, as superior officer to Bragg, had been forced to point out the latter's shortcomings, and now Bragg was going to hand the cup back to him. There would be an intense satisfaction in seeing Johnston fail or the same ground which had witnessed Bragg's downfall. Johnston was an incomparably better administrator and disciplinarian than Bragg, and speedily brought the demoralized and discouraged Confederate Army of the Tennes see to a high state of efficiency and hopefulness. Where Bragg had gov-erned by terror and enforced discipline by shooting men, not because they had the army rose rapidly, and it felt itself capable of meeting the enemy. Being occupied in this manner, Johnston made front with all possible dispatch, and

whither, for which Sherman was very thankful.

Just as soon as Bragg was settled in Richmond he began nagging Johnston to move forward, to which Johnston replied by demanding reinforcements and material to raise his army to a much more fitting condition for a forward movement than it had been when Bragg left at a Bragg greatly prided.

The Winter weeks were filled in the exchange of these letters between Bragg and Johnston, and the latter finally manuvered Davis into promising to raise his army to 75,000 strong if he would make a forward movement. All this seems absurd to-day, since the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, at its greatest strength, had scored very little credit from the forward movement, which it had before attempted against a still smaller and less efficient force than now confronted it under Sherman. Johnston replied to the offer that 75,000 was what he urgently wanted, and if they were sent to him he would make good use of them, but would wait un-

lery, of which 130 belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, 96 to the Army of the Tennessee and 28 to the Army of the Ohio.

making seemingly impregnable the strong position to which Bragg's army had fled for shelter after Mission Ridge.

Rocky Face Ridge.

fore in the history of war had an army during the Winter. He was an engineer Division, Second Corps, and lost 153 gone forth to battle stripped down so of the highest ability, and fortified in killed and 123 from disease, etc. Its close to its structural fighting weight. the most skilful way every point that total of killed and wounded was 535 Pherson was attended with much jealousy and bitterness, but everyone in
the Army of the Tennessees eemed to
heartly approve of every promotion
given McPherson, and to sincerely rejoice when he was made Sherman's
successor in command of the army.

Maj-Gen. John M. Schoelel.

The Army of the Ohio was far the
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Sherman's Autagoabit.

After Brage's decisive defent at Mission Ridge he lot the confidence of
his army, so that II-became necessary
to be supersede line. In itwo, years, of
fighting the Army of the Cumben and the railing down from East Tennesse,
works ran along the creat of Rock works ran flow of the gap, work works ran continuously along the creat of Rock works ran along the creat of Rock works ran along the cre

by Lieut.-Gen. William J. Hardee and the other by Lieut.-Gen. John B. Hood. The troops from the Army of the Mississippi were commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk. There was, bewould be obliged to have his sides, a strong cavalry corps under best General for that important Maj-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, with the cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi Jos. E. Johnston.

This was not wholly unpleasing to Jackson. Johnston's army was quite

## Sherman's Plans.

Sherman wrote the following letter o Gen. Grant outlining what he proposed to do:

10, 1864. Lieut-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

now all to act on a common plan, converging on a common center, looks like enlightened war.

shooting men, not because they had "Like yourself, you take the biggest the anything, but to frighten the rest, load, and from me you shall have thoro Johnston ruled with a firm, strong and hearty co-operation. I will not let hand, giving praise and censure with great discrimination, as they were deplans, in which I am to knock Joseph served, and looking carefully to the Johnston and to do as much damage material wants of his army. He did to the resources of the enemy as poswhat Bragg had never done, system-sible. I have heretofore written to and Harrisoning dating the supply system, securing from the country around regular and abun-your staff) somewhat of the method in form the 3d Provisional Pa. Cav., Jun. dant rations, and went to still further which I propose to act. I have seen all length in obtaining a sufficiency of my army, corps and division command-clothes and shoes. His men were made ers, and have signified only to the formto feel that they were real soldiers, and er—viz, Schofield, Thomas and McPherhad a commander who would do the best possible for them. The spirit of ferred from the purport of our con-

no aggressive movement during the am completing the army organization Winter, for which Sherman was very according to the orders from Washing-

they can live, we should not starve If the enemy interrupt our communiations I will be absolved from all obligations to subsist on our own re-sources, and will feel perfectly justified in taking whatever and wherever

we can find.
"I will inspire my command, if successful, with the feeling that beef and federate salt are all that is absolutely necessary Tribune. to life, and that parched corn once fed Gen. Jackson's army on that very

ground.
"As ever, your friend and servant,
"W.T. Sherman, Major-General." (To be continued.)

# The 126th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a sketch of the engagements and cas-ualties of the 126th N. Y.-L. R.

Toombs, Coudersport, Pa. iest loss of any other regiment engaged. Editor National Tribune It took an active part in 18 battles and was present at six others. Some of the battles were Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Bristoe Station, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run Ream's Station, Totopotomy, Auburn Ford, etc. It belonged to Alex Hays's

Chattanooga. He had not lost the confidence of Jefferson Davis, however, who took him to Richmond as his confidential advisor on military matters. Circumstances compelled Davis, much against his will, to appoint as his successor Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, whom Davis hated with rancor for having told the truth as to Bull Run, which incidentally showed the fallacy of Davis's were being made to call out the whole statement, and fixed upon him the

## The 77th and 153d Ill. Editor National Tribune: Will you

please furnish me with a skeleton of the record of the 77th and 153d Iil.?-W. H. Magee, Grand Island, Neb.

Sept. 3 and 19, 1862, and mustered out July 10, 1865. It was commanded all thru its service by Col. David P. Grier, belonged to A. J. Smith's Division, Thirteenth Corps, and last 68 billed. The 77th Hl. was organized at Peoria Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn., April 138 from disease, etc. Lieut.-Col. Lysander R. Webb was killed in action at Sabine Crossroads, La., April 8, 1864. The 153d Ill. was organized at Camp "Dear General: Your two letters of April 4 are now before me, and afford me infinite satisfaction. That we are now all to act on a common plan, connew all to act on a common plan, con-National Tribune.

# The 18th Pn. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short sketch of the 18th Pa. Cav. Van Thomas, Webster, Pa. The 18th Pa. Cav. (also called the

163d Pa.) was organized at Pittsburg and Harrisburg during October, Novem-ber and December, 1862, and was con-24, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Fimothy M. Bryan, who was discharged Dec. 29, 1864, and at the time of consolidation Col. T. F. Rodenbough was in command and was transferred with the regiment. It belonged to Wilson's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 60 killed and 232 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st Vt. Cav.

SHERMAIN THE ATLANTA CAMPAION.

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SHERMAIN IN THE ATLANT

## How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catairh know its miseries. There is no need of this ar sufferinge You can get rid of it by s

Atlanta or its eastern communications, according to developed facts.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 220 Walton Street, Ataccording to developed facts.

"This is about as far ahoad as I feel disposed to look, but I will ever bear in mind that Johnston is at all times to be kept so busy that he cannot in any event send any part of his command against you or Banks.

"If Banks can at the same time carry Mobile and open up the Alabama River he will in a measure solve the gost difficult part of my problem, viz, 'provisions' But in that I must venture. Georgia has 1,000,000 inhabitants. If they can live, we should not starve.

burg, in which Farnsworth was killed and the regiment lost 13 killed, 25 wounded and 27 missing. The 1st Vt. Cav. was one of the best mounted regiments in the service. It belonged to Kilpatrick's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 134 killed and 364 from diaease, etc., 149 of whom died in Con-federate prisons.—Editor National

The 25th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please nubish a history of the 25th Ohio, names of battles, etc., and was it one of the 300 fighting regiments?—C. A. High-man, Woodsfield, Ohio.

The 25th Ohio was one of the fight-ing regiments, and was organized at Columbus during June and July, 1861, and finally mustered out June 18, 1866. Co. D was detached in March, 1862, Toombs, Coudersport, Pa.

The 126th N. Y., one of the fighting pany organized in October, 1864, and regiments, was organized at Geneva in assigned to the regiment as Co. D. It August, 1862, and mustered out June 3, 1865. It was commanded by Cola Eliakim Sherrili, Jas. M. Bull, William H. Baird and Ira Smith Brown in succession. The 126th was under fire for the first time at Maryland Hights, where it received the main force of the energy most of the casualties heing in its wast Viginia where it amount of the casualties heing in its wast Viginia where it canned for it received the main force of the enemy, most of the casualties being in its in West Virginia, where it camped for ranks. It was surrendered with the rest of the garrison at Harper's Ferry. and spent two months in Camp Parole.
At Gettysburg the regiment won honorable distinction, capturing five stands of colors, but met with a heavy loss, and was also present at eight other entrements of the casualties amounting to 40 killed gagements. It belonged to Barlow's (among whom was Col. Sherrill), 181 Division, Eleventh Corps, and lost 153 wounded and 10 missing; total, 231. killed and 122 from disease, etc. Its At Bristoe Station it sustained the heav-total of killed and wounded was 562.—

## Good News for the Deat.

A celebrated New York aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deat people that deafness is a disease and can be cured rapidly and easily in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 312, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a "Trial Treatment."

The 12th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Please give me a history of the 12th Ill.—John Ziegler, National Military Home, Kan-

The 12th Hl., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Springfield from July to October, 1861, and, after serving out two enlistments, was finally mustered out July 10, 1865, its recruits was commanded by Cols. John McAr-thur, Augustus L. Chetlain and Henry of Davis's were being made to call out the whole him the militia of the State of Georgia, which where Col. Boynton was severely in the storming of Fort Donelson, losing "John" John" John" At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend At Cold Harden Mal. McArthur succeeding to the commend Mal. McArthur succee works and guarding lines of communi-cation. Johnston had his infantry di-yided into two corps, one commanded. Division Teacher 19 killed, 87 wounded and two missing. It belonged to Ames's killed, 76 wounded and 3 missing. missing. It belonged to Ames's killed, 76 wounded and 5 Division, Tenth Corps, and lost 134 out of 329 engaged. At Corinth, where Division. Tenth Corps, and loss killed and 247 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 439, ing the battle, it lost 15 killed, 79 total of killed and wounded was 439. Ing the battle, it lost 15 killed, 79 wounded and 15 missing out of 274 entles and was present at seven others, belonged to Dodge's Division, Sixteenth Corps, and lost 148 killed and 112 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 536 .- Editor National

A FREE LUNG CURE.

ion Bldg., Kansas City. Mo.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 98th N. Y .- L. B. Sperry, North Bangor, N. Y.

The 98th N. Y. was organized at Malone and Lyons during January and February, 1862, and, after serving out two enlistments, finally mustered out Aug. 31, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Wm. Dutton, who died in New York City, July 4, 1862, followed by Col. Chas. Durkee, who resigned Feb. 25, 1863. Col. Frederick F. Weed then took command, who was killed in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and suc-corded by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Kreutzer, in

command at the time of final muster out. It belonged to Breok's Division, Eighteenth Corps, and lost 99 killed

and 136 from disease, etc.-Editor National Tribune. The 132d Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 132d Jud., when organized, etc.—J. W. Blundon, 441 S. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

The 132d Ind. was organized at Indianapolis during the latter part of May, 1864, to serve 100 days, and was mustered out Sept. 7, 1864. It was commanded by Col. Samuei C. Vance Yt. Cav.—Harry Wilson, 121 N. Seventh all thru its service, belonged to the St., Vineland, N. J.

This regiment, consisting originally of lost 12 from disease, etc.—Editon National Tribune.

# Bed-Bugs And Moths

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